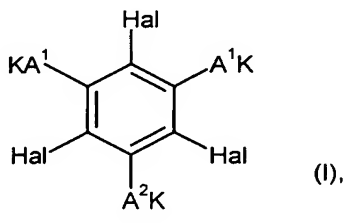
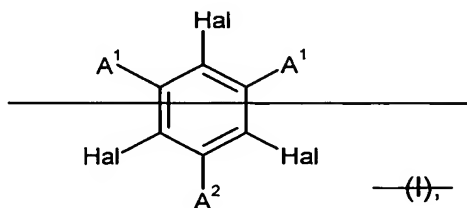


Amendments to the Specification

Please amend the material appearing on page 5 as follows:

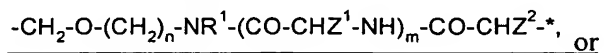
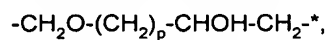
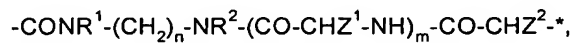
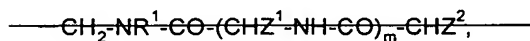
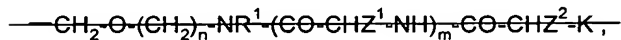
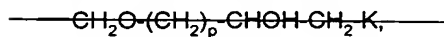
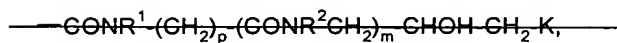
This object is achieved by this invention. The metal complexes of general formula I according to the invention

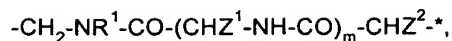


in which

Hal stands for bromine or iodine,

A¹ stands for the radicals





A² has the same meaning as A¹ or in the case that A¹ has the meaning first mentioned above can also stand for the radical $\text{-NR}^1\text{-CO-(NR}^1\text{)}_m\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_p\text{-NR}^2\text{-}$
 $\text{(CO-CHZ}^1\text{-NH)}_m\text{-CO-CHZ}^2\text{-K}, \text{-NR}^1\text{-CO-(NR}^1\text{)}_m\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_p\text{-NR}^2\text{-(CO-CHZ}^1\text{-}$
 $\text{NH)}_m\text{-CO-CHZ}^2\text{-*},$

in which R¹ and R², independently of one another, mean a hydrogen atom,
 a C₁-C₂-alkyl group or a monohydroxy-C₁-C₂-alkyl group,

* designates the binding site to K,

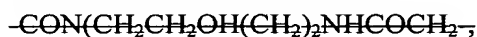
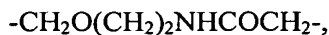
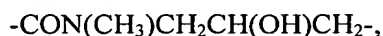
Z¹ and Z², independently of one another, mean a hydrogen atom or a methyl
 group,

n means the numbers 2-4,

m means the numbers 0 or 1 and

p means the numbers 1-4,

Please amend the material appearing on page 7 as follows:



By way of example, radicals A² are mentioned:

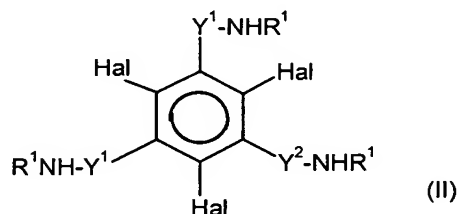


$\text{-NHCOCH}_2\text{NHCOCH}_2\text{-}$,
 $\text{-NHCOCH}_2\text{NHCOCH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-}$,
 $\text{-N}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COCH}_2\text{NHCOCH}_2\text{-}$,
 $\text{-NHCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NHCONH}_2\text{-}$,
 $\text{-NHCONH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{NHCOCH}_2\text{-}$,
 $\text{-NHCOCH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH})\text{COCH}_2\text{-}$, or
 $\text{-N}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COCH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH})\text{COCH}_2\text{-}$.

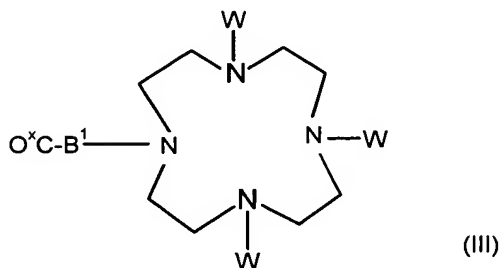
The compounds of general formula I according to the invention can be produced according to the process that is known by one skilled in the art, by, for example,

Please amend the material appearing on page 8 as follows:

- a) a triiodo- or tribromoaromatic compound of general formula II



being reacted in a way that is known in the art with a macrocyclic compound of general formula III



in which

C^xO stands for a -COOH or activated carboxyl group,

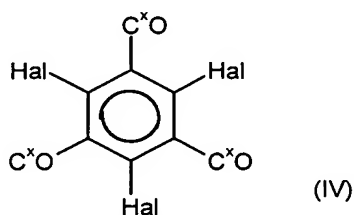
W stands for a protective group or a $\text{-CH}_2\text{COOX}^x$ group with X^x in the meaning

of X or a protective group and $-Y^1-NR^1-CO-B^1-$ stands for the radical A^1 in the meaning of $-CO-NR^1-(CH_2)_n-NR^2-(CO-CHZ^1-NH)_m-CO-CHZ^2-$ or $-CH_2-O-(CH_2)_n-NR^1-(CO-CHZ^1-NH)_m-CO-CHZ^2-$ and $\cancel{Y^2-NR^1-CO-B^1}$ for $\cancel{Y^1-NR^1-CO-B^1}$ $-Y^2-NR^1-CO-B^1-$ for $-Y^1-NR^1-CO-B^1-$ or for the case that $\cancel{Y^1-NR^1-CO-B^1}$ $-Y^1-NR^1-CO-B^1-$ has the meaning first mentioned above, the latter also stands for $-NR^1-CO-(NR^1)_m(CH_2)_p-NR^2-(CO-CHZ^1-NH)_m-CO-CHZ^2-$, whereby B^1 means the radical on the first or second (viewed from K) carbonyl group between $-CO-$ and K, and Y^1 or Y^2

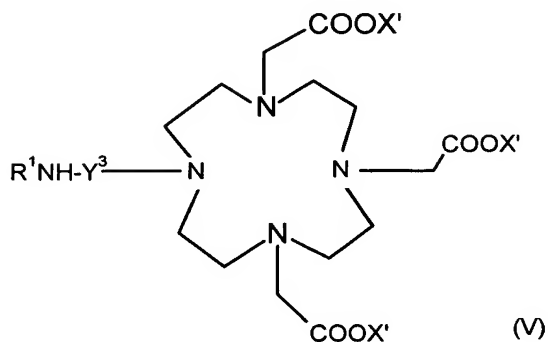
Please amend the material appearing on page 9 as follows:

stands for the deficient radical of the linker group that is reduced by one imino group, and then optionally protective group W being removed and the radical CH_2COOX being introduced in a way that is known in the art or the protective group that optionally stands for X' being removed and then reacted in a way that is known in the art with a metal oxide or metal salt of an element of atomic numbers 20-29, 39, 42, 44 or 57-83 or

b) a triiodo- or tribromoaromatic compound of general formula IV



being reacted in a way that is known in the art with a macrocyclic compound of general



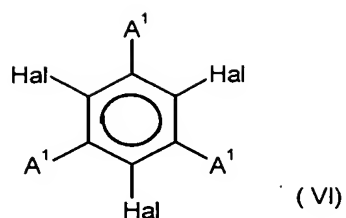
formula V

in which $-C^xO$ and X^x have the above-mentioned meaning, and $\text{---}\text{CO}\text{---}\text{NR}^1\text{---}Y^3\text{---}\text{CO}\text{---}\text{NR}^1\text{---}Y^3\text{---}$ stands for radical A^1 in the meaning of $\text{---}\text{CONR}^1\text{---}(\text{CH}_2)_p\text{---}(\text{CONR}^2\text{CH}_2)_m\text{---}\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{---}$ and thus Y^3 is in the meaning of $\text{---}\text{NR}^1\text{---}(\text{CH}_2)_p\text{---}(\text{CONR}^2\text{CH}_2)_m\text{---}\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{---}$, and then the protective group that optionally stands for X^x being removed and then being reacted in a way that is

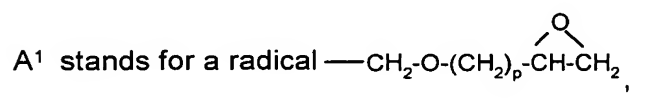
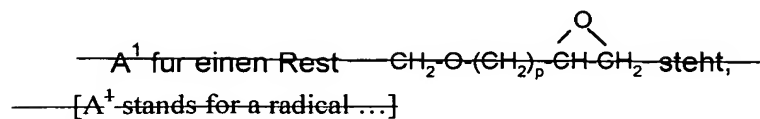
Please amend the material appearing on page 10 as follows:

known in the art with a metal oxide or metal salt of an element of atomic numbers 20-29, 39, 42, 44 or 57-83 or

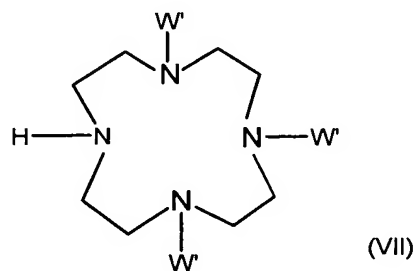
c) a triiodo- or tribromoaromatic compound of general formula VI



in which



being reacted in a way that is known in the art with a cyclene of general formula VII



in which W' stands for a hydrogen atom or a protective group, (after the optionally present protective groups have been removed and then radical —CH₂COOX